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SONG FOR ALL SEASONS.

'Tis sweet to walk the fields of spring,
When first the feathered warblers sing;
When, peeping forth 'mid youthful green,
The modest violets are seen.

Sweet is the breath of summer morn,
And sweet the sight of golden corn,
And sweet, at evening's closing hour,
The balmy breeze, the fragrant flower.

'Tis sweet when harvest glories shine,
When glowing clusters load the vine,
When bows the heavy tree, and pours
In autumn's lap its juicy stores.

'Tis sweet, ay, sweet when winter's blast,
O'er autumn's fruitful fields hath passed;
Earth folds her snowy mantle round,
And lies in wintry slumbers bound.

So every season, then, we sing—
Sweet summer time, and sparkling spring,
And autumn rich, and winter dear:
To grateful hearts they all are dear.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

Great Decline in Breadstuffs.

SUSPENSION OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

OPEN PORTS FOR BREADSTUFFS & SUGAR.

FAMINE IN PRUSSIA.

The Cambria reached Boston at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 4th February.

The intelligence is of great commercial importance. The quotations show a heavy decline on all the staple articles, since the departure of the Sarah Sands on the 29th of January.

The market report is not as clear as we could wish it. The quotations are not given; and it is not stated whether the decline given is the entire decline from the sailing of the Sarah Sands, or only from the 29th—nine days after she sailed.

It is to be presumed there was a decline between the 20th and 29th; but our report does not so state. It is possible that the decline given covers the whole period between the 20th of January and the 3d or 4th of February. The reader must judge.

The range of Prices for Wheat, Corn and Flour is about as on the 5th of January, at the sailing of the Hibernia.

ENGLISH MARKETS.—I cannot make the decline in Flour over 3 shillings sterling, and Corn over 2 shillings per quarter.

Wilmer & Smith's Times, quote Flour in bond, 38 s 39s., and Corn 68 s 72s., the market closed firm.

HAVRE MARKET.—Flour is quoted at Havre at 46 s 46 1/2 francs, in bond.

GRAIN MARKET.

Our report published on the departure of the Sarah Sands on the 20th ult., left the two chief markets in England, Liverpool and London, with a downward tendency in prices, and the operations, by consignees and speculators, have been much more limited since that day.

The imports have been very extensive, and although sales have been made, the stock of Flour in Liverpool alone is estimated at 500,000 barrels, with a corresponding stock of grain.

There is a prevailing opinion that the British Corn growers have large stocks, which, with the temporary suspension of the navigation laws and the repeal of the import duty, tend to check the speculation, and will, it is assumed, produce a reaction both in prices and also in the extent of other operations.

This action was felt in London on the 1st inst., when wheat declined from 4s. to 5s. per quarter. At Liverpool, on the following day, prices fell 4s. per quarter on Indian corn; 4s. on flour; 2s. per load on wheat, since the publication of the weekly circular on the 29th.

The Cotton market has been in a very quiet position. Sales are limited in extent, and prices are rather on the decline. On the 30th ult. 6000 bales, including 2000 on speculation, were sold. On the 1st, 5000 bales changed hands, of which speculators took 1500.

The business of the 2d was estimated at 2000 bales, 500 of which was taken on speculation.

Yesterday we had a dull, heavy market, with prices for American generally 1/2d per lb. lower. Other descriptions remain unchanged. Sales amount to about 4500, 500 bales of which speculators took, 2500 American.

The business consisted of 4000 American at 6 1/2d to 7 1/2d; 200 Egyptian at 7d to 7 1/2d; and 200 Surat at 4 1/2d to 4 3/4d.

The market for provisions is steady.

The iron market is not so brisk as last reported. Further reduced rates have been submitted to. Different descriptions of pig having fallen, has induced buyers to purchase with more freedom. Prices of manufactured iron continues fully as high.

THE WAR.

THE WAR.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PENN'S INQUIRER.

The tea market is rather dull. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are still unsatisfactory. In Cotton fabrics only a very small business is being transacted, and prices are very irregular.

HAVRE, Jan. 31.—A sudden and total change occurred in the situation of things, owing to the intelligence from New York, up to the 9th inst., received in Liverpool, which gave rise to animated and speculative demand; and imparted corresponding feeling to our market.

The sales in a few hours amounted to 7,500 bales; and prices have receded.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—No material reaction in the present condition of this market from that detailed in our last circular, save in decline of nearly every description of cloth and yarns.

Matters could not be more unsatisfactory. Transactions have been restricted to pressing wants.

NEW YORK SHIPS.—The Zenobia reached Liverpool on the 27th, the Patrick Henry on the 28th, Anglo Saxon, from Boston, on the 23d.

An enormous business has been done in sugars, during the fortnight. Speculators have been extensively purchasing. Prices have advanced considerably beyond our quotations on the 1st inst., and even over those last reported. Less business is now being done. The market has taken a turn; and the prices are declining.

The doings of the British Parliament are interesting. The three principal measures being—

1. THE ENTIRE REMISSION OF THE CORN DUTIES.

2. THE SUSPENSION OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS; and

3. THE PROPOSED REMISSION OF SUGAR DUTIES.

The state of our Commercial and Monetary affairs, since sailing of last Steamer, has been one of extreme peculiarity and interest.

A large drain upon the Bank of England, to meet the demands caused by the extensive importations of Grain, produce and all other sorts of provisions into the Kingdom, induced the Government of the Bank to raise their rates of interest. This has caused business generally to be dull.

THE FAMINE.

There appears to be no mitigation in the accounts of the sufferings by the famine in Ireland. The amounts being raised by subscriptions and otherwise, for the relief of the suffering are, however, very liberal, and will, when applied, do much to alleviate the distressed.

From France we have accounts of more disturbances on account of threatened famine. The French government, however, is taking active means to arrest the impending calamity.

Accounts from Prussia are almost as distressing as those from Ireland. In the manufacturing districts particularly, the destitution is very alarming, and robberies are of frequent occurrence.

Of the PROGRESS OF THE FAMINE, the European Times says:—

The eyes of the nation are fixed on Ireland, where death is doing its work through the instrumentality of starvation. The details are horrible, sickening. The poor try to escape, and thousands find their way daily to England and Scotland. Liverpool and Glasgow are overrun with these poor creatures.

In the former town as many as 100,000 have received out-door relief in a week! The pressure of local taxation on the rate-payers is likely to ruin many small housekeepers, and leave them without covering or shelter. The pressure has become so overwhelming that Parliament has been appealed to, but has hitherto given no relief.

A determined effort is being made by the wealthy classes in England to assist the Irish by means of private subscriptions, and by abstaining as much as possible from any superfluous consumption of food.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

A company of United States troops, under Captain PLUMMER, arrived at Galeana on the 2d inst., from Saelling, which place they left on the 13th ultimo. The long march of some four hundred miles to the place was completed on foot. The soldiers were generally well, but looked weatherbeaten.

The Pensacola Gazette reports that the garrison at Fort Barancas, in that harbor, has been removed, having sailed under orders to SACRIFICIOS. It was commanded by Captain WINDER, of the 1st Artillery, with whom were Lieutenants GRAFTON and SEYMOUR, also of the first Artillery.

ICE.—It may not be amiss to state, for the information of the ice-dealers of the North, that the crop this winter has entirely failed south of Baltimore, and that consequently the demand for northern ice will be greatly increased during the next summer. In fact, the cities south of Baltimore will be entirely dependant on the Northern supplies for an article which habit has now rendered a necessary of life.

THE WAR.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PENN'S INQUIRER.

A Detachment of Eighty of the Kentucky and Arkansas Cavalry cut off—Cassius M. Clay a prisoner—Capture and death of Lieut. Ritchie confirmed—Murder of an Officer of the Ohio Regiment—Gen. Scott about to embark for Lobos—The attack on Vera Cruz—Col. Harney ordered to resume duty. The wrecked Volunteers—Death of Lieut. Gibson—Rumored assassination of Santa Anna unfounded—The American troops in possession of El Passo—Meditated attack on Tampico.

By arrivals at New Orleans, Tampico dates to the 8th, Brazos to the 6th, Matamoros to the 5th, Camargo and Vera Cruz to the 2d, and City of Mexico to the 29th ult., have been received.

A detachment of eighty of the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry were cut off thirty miles beyond Saltillo, by General Minon. They formed an out-post, and were surprised and taken prisoners without resistance. Major Borland, Cassius M. Clay and Major Gaines are among the prisoners.

The capture of Lieut. Ritchie and ten dragoons, with despatches from General Scott to Gen. Taylor, is confirmed. One account says they were cut off between Monterey and Victoria, and that all were killed. The despatches are said to have contained the whole plan of operations.

Another account states that the ten dragoons had reached Victoria in safety, but that there was no doubt of the death of Lieut. Ritchie. He was lassoed and dragged across a corn field at full speed.

An officer of the Ohio Regiment supposed to be Lieut. Miller, had been murdered near Chichirone, and awfully mutilated by Mexicans.

Gen. Scott was to embark immediately—his destination supposed to be the Island of Lobos, about seventy-five miles from Vera Cruz.

The attack on Vera Cruz, it was supposed, would take place about the 1st of March.

Col. Harney had been sentenced to be reprimanded, but Gen. Scott had remitted the sentence, and ordered him to resume duty.

The news in regard to the volunteers wrecked on board the ship Ondiaka, was less favorable than was anticipated. The detachment sent to their assistance are said to have been made prisoners, with all the volunteers.

Capt. Magruder's forces had started for the wreck, and the whole brigade, it is said, were to follow.

The main body of the volunteers wrecked had certainly not reached Tampico, and at the latest accounts from them, they were engaged in a conflict with a body of Mexicans far superior in numbers and equipments.

The ships Statesman, Prentice and Catharine were off the bar at Tampico, on the 9th, filled with troops.

The Mississippi volunteers on board the Statesman were suffering terribly by sickness, and dying daily in great numbers.

The New York Regiment on board the Catharine, were in good health.

There were about 7000 troops at Tampico, composed of regulars and volunteers.

Lieut. Gibson, of the second artillery, died on the 6th inst., of fever.

The rumored assassination of Santa Anna turns out to be unfounded; so also his active opposition to the confiscation of the church property, though the law appears to be a dead letter.

The latest accounts state that he had left Tula, at the head of the main body of the Mexican forces.

Gen. La Vega had been appointed to the command of Vera Cruz.

The Congress of the State of Vera Cruz had called on the people to resist all hazards, the invasion of the Americans.

The Congress of San Luis had passed a decree authorizing the Governor to negotiate a loan in 48 hours, forced or voluntary.

Some further accounts of the capture of Chihuahua have been received. The Mexicans admit over one hundred killed.

Another account mentions that an action had taken place in the immediate vicinity of El Passo del Norte, in which our troops were entirely successful.

This Mexican report states that the Americans were in possession of El Passo with six hundred Cavalry and four hundred infantry on the 27th.

The loss on each side not stated.

INTERESTING FROM THE ARMY.

MURDER OF LIEUTENANT RITCHIE.—CAPTURE OF GENERAL SCOTT'S DESPATCHES.—PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN LAID OPEN TO THE ENEMY.—TRIAL OF COL. HARNEY.—DETACHMENTS OF EIGHTY MEN, UNDER MAJORS BORLAND AND GAINES, AND CAPTAIN CASSIUS M. CLAY, SURPRISED AND CUT OFF.—APPROACHING INVESTMENT OF VERA CRUZ AND SAN JUAN DE ULLOA, &c., &c., &c.

From the N. Orleans Commercial Times, February 18.

The troops will be landed in boats, some 10 or 12 miles from the town, and a combined attack by land and water made on it, and the castle of San Juan in the harbor.

The preparations for the expedition are on a grand scale, and if the elements are favorable, it must succeed. But it is well known, that this and the next month are always boisterous on the coast, and men cannot control the winds and waves. Our land force will be about 15,000 strong, and our squadron will be able to bring about 300 guns to bear on the fortifications.

From the N. O. Picayune, Feb. 18.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ. Santa Anna not Assassinated—His Gambling operations—Number and Condition of his Army—Proposed movement to Tula—Gen. La Vega in command at Vera Cruz—Resources of the Garrison—Futility of the seizure of the Church Property—Battle of El Passo—Defeat of the Mexicans—Dissolution of the Ministry, &c.

By the arrival of the barque St. Mary, from Havana, we are placed in possession of the advices by the British steamer from Mexico. The Medway arrived at Havana on the morning of the 6th inst., from Vera Cruz, with dates from that city to the evening of the 1st inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 29th of January. The Medway brought over \$600,000 in specie, and fifty-two passengers.

The rumor of the assassination of Santa Anna turns out to be unfounded; so also of his active opposition to the seizure of church property. At the last accounts he was still at San Luis Potosi. Vera Cruz papers of the 28th ult. announce that letters from San Luis speak of his immediate departure for Tula. Letters from the city of Mexico are to the same effect, and represent that he would move at the head of the main body of his forces.

Letters on which we rely confidently say that his whole force does not exceed 23,000 men of all arms. They are represented to be in a deplorable situation for want of means. They are destitute of clothing and provisions, and one regiment had actually left for the city of Mexico. Santa Anna employs his time in gambling and cock-fighting, and writing menacing and energetic representations to Congress for money.

We have assurances that he quite recently won \$34,000 at monte from his own officers, very many of whom are very young men. The latest accounts we have seen from San Luis say that he would move upon Tula the morning of the 27th ult. This is stated in a letter dated the 26th.

Gen. La Vega has been appointed commander general of Vera Cruz. Letters of the 20th ult., from Mexico mention this fact, and there can be no doubt of it.

Our private accounts from the most responsible sources, set down the number of troops in the city of Vera Cruz, at 3500—some say 3000. The garrison of San Juan de Ulloa does not exceed 1100 troops.

The Congress of the State of Vera Cruz had issued a manifesto calling upon the people at all hazards to resist the invasion of the Americans.

Nor does there appear to be any prospect of relief for the want of means which prevails in Mexico. The law authorizing the seizure of fifteen millions of property belonging to the church promises to be a dead letter. The property consists almost entirely of real estate in different cities of the Republic. Even if the law of Congress be enforced, it is said that no one will advance money upon the property so seized, much less purchase it.

The whole body of the clergy had protested against the seizure as sacrilegious, and they were supported by a large portion of the lower classes of the people.—Santa Anna gave in his adhesion to the measure with great reluctance.

Our letters say that all the late Ministers have resigned. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Finances have certainly done so.

We find no mention made of the capture of Chihuahua, but there has been an action in the immediate vicinity of El Paso del Norte in which our troops were entirely successful. The report of it is altogether Mexican, and was published in the capital on the 16th ult.

THE VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.—Three more of the companies of this regiment sailed from Old Point Comfort on Monday, viz: the companies from Jefferson, Berkeley, and Portsmouth, under the command of Captains Rowan, Albertis, and Young.

THE PASSENGERS IN THE CAMBRIA.—We learn that twenty and more of the passengers by the Cambria are Irish corn merchants, who have brought a large amount of specie to invest in the cheapest grain and bread-stuffs. There are also several Belgian and German corn factors, who will purchase extensively, no doubt, Indian meal and corn for their markets.—HERALD.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

At the recent meeting, in New Orleans, for the relief of the Irish sufferers, the Hon. S. S. PRANTISS made a speech, from which we take the following beautiful extract:

"There lies upon the other side of the wide Atlantic a beautiful island, famous in story and in song. Its area is not so great as that of the State of Louisiana while its population is almost half that of the Union. It has given to the world more than its share of genius and greatness. It has been prolific in statesmen, warriors, and poets. Its brave and generous sons have fought successfully all battles but their own. In wit and humor it has no equal; while its harp, like its history, moves to tears by its sweet but melancholy pathos. Into this fair region God has seen fit to send the most terrible of all those fearful ministers who fulfil his inscrutable decrees. The earth has failed to give her increase; the common mother has forgotten her offspring, and her breast no longer affords them their accustomed nourishment. Famine, guant and ghastly famine, has seized a nation with its strangling grasp; and unhappy Ireland in the sad woes of the present, forgets for a moment the gloomy history of the past."

LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS must be very piquant. A writer in the Atlas thus describes one phrase of it:

"Passing down a certain street in this city a few days since, we observed a group of persons standing before the door of a little restaurant, and a number of both sexes going in, each with a small loaf of bread and basin under their arms. We had the curiosity to look in. An immense cauldron, most as large as a kettle, was on the fire filled to the brim, and a large fork, fixed on a handle, lay hard by on a table. We soon ascertained that it was an eating-house on a new principle. Each person brings his loaf, pays down his five dimes—a cent a throw. If he draws up the meat, he sits down, lucky dog, and enjoys it, or takes it home in his basin. If he draws no meat, he receives a bowl of the broth in which it is boiling. The operation is not so easy as one would suppose. The fork is so well worn, that its points are a little turned up; the kettle is very deep; and ebullition keeps the meat constantly in motion. We saw five parties try it, and three dined on soup."

ONE OF THE LATEST JOKES. A good story is going the rounds of an honest backwoodsman unacquainted with the slang terms of the day, who recently went into a store at Columbia, S. C., to purchase a bill of groceries. Stepping up to the keeper of the store, he began with

"Have you any sugar?"

"We aint got ANYTHING ELSE," was the reply.

"Well, put me up 150 pounds and make out your bill. I'll call and settle, and get the sugar in an hour or so."

In an hour or two after this the gentleman called, paid his bill, and got the sugar. As usual the shopkeeper said—

"Want anything else sir?"

"I did want some three or four bags of coffee, some rice, spices, etc.; but I got them at some other store. You told me YOU DIDN'T HAVE ANYTHING ELSE BUT SUGAR!"

FREIGHTS AND BREAD STUFFS. The New York Express says:—"The enormous freights that are paid from this country, will divert vessels of every nation to our shores, and freights must in the end decline. The fall of freights will have the effect to strengthen the price of breadstuffs here. Still our countrymen cannot, with any sound reason, expect that prices will rule where they now are. Corn at a dollar, or nearly two cents a pound, is a rate so exorbitant, that should it last, the prices would set our countrymen all but crazy."

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE. The House of Representatives of the State of Delaware passed a bill last Friday for a gradual abolition of slavery in the State. The proposition has yet to receive the sanction of the Senate, which is expected to concur with the House.—The number of Slaves in Delaware in the year 1840, when the last census was taken, was only 2,655.

CASUALTIES AT SEA. The Liverpool papers announce, in addition to the loss sustained by the packet-ship COLUMBIA, from whose deck Capt. Rathbone and six of his crew were swept overboard, that the ship ELIZA WARWICK, also from New York, met with a similar disaster on the 12th of January, by which Capt. Loring and two of his crew lost their lives.

LOCOFOCO DEFEAT IN IOWA.—It gives us great satisfaction to be able to announce, that the election in Lee county, Iowa, to supply the place of Conlee, who died a few weeks since has resulted in the decided defeat of the locofocos. Baker, "possum democrat," supported by the Whigs, beat the locofoco candidate about 150 votes.—St. Louis Rep.